APPENDIX B

CLAIMS PENDING WITH ENTRY OF AMENDMENT

1. (Amended) A method for comparing a test genome to a reference genome, said method comprising:

(i) providing a plurality of clones of known size that substantially cover at least a portion of said test genome;

(ii) obtaining sequence information from the termini of each of said plurality of clones, thereby obtaining a pair of terminal sequences;

(iii) identifying a pair of sequences within said reference genome that corresponds to each of said pairs of terminal sequences; and

(iv) determining the relationship between the members of each pair of corresponding sequences within said reference genome;

wherein a difference in the observed relationship between the members of any of said pairs of corresponding sequences within said reference genome and the expected relationship based upon said known size of said plurality of clones indicates the presence of a rearrangement in said test genome compared to said reference genome and wherein said test genome is obtained from an individual with a disease associated with chromosomal rearrangements.

2. The method of claim1, further comprising determining the sequence of said test genome over a region spanning at least one breakpoint of said rearrangement.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein said reference genome is a human genome.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said test genome is from a tumor cell.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said reference genome and said test genome are from different species.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein said plurality of clones covers substantially all of said test genome.

10. The method of claim 1, further comprising determining the frequency of each of said terminal sequences within said plurality of clones, wherein an increased or decreased relative frequency of any of said terminal sequences indicates the presence of an amplification or a deletion in said test genome that includes said terminal sequence.

11. The method of claim 1, wherein said plurality of clones are BAC clones.

12. The method of claim 1, wherein said plurality of clones are PAC clones.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein said plurality of clones represents a redundancy of at least about 10 fold of said test genome or said portion of said test genome.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said plurality of clones represents a redundancy of at least about 20 fold of said test genome or said portion of said test genome.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein said terminal sequences are present on average between about every 5 kb to about every 500 kb throughout said test genome or said portion of said test genome.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein said terminal sequences are present on average every 50 kb or less throughout said test genome or said portion of said test genome.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein said terminal sequences are present on average every 10 kb or less throughout said test genome or said portion of said test genome.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein said terminal sequences are present on average every 5 kb or less throughout said test genome or said portion of said test genome.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein said reference genome is a human genome, and wherein said plurality of clones comprises at least about 100,000 clones.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein said plurality of clones comprises at least about 200,000 clones.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein said plurality of clones comprises at least about 250,000 clones.

22. The method of claim 1, wherein said terminal sequences are determined by automated sequencing.

23. The method of claim 1, wherein said pairs of terminal sequences from said test genome are compared to said pairs of corresponding sequences within said reference genome using a computer.

24. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the determining step (iv) comprises determining the genetic or physical distance the pair of sequences.

25. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the determining step (iv) comprises determining whether the pair of sequences are present in the same vector or chromosome.